THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar and a half for six months. These terms include all who are in arrears.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.

The Election.

At this writing, the result of the election, on Thursday, is not known. We hope that the people of Forsyth and adjoining counties particularly, where there has been, perhaps, more demagogism displayed than in most other counties in the State, have not been influenced by intrigue and trickery, but have maturely considered the importance of the election, qualified themselves, and generally attended the polls.

It is patent that politicians have, heretofore, "worked in mysterious ways," and all admit that morals have not improved during the past four years,—quite the contrary. Hence many tricks have been resorted to in order to prejudice the minds of the people against the *true consistent* Union candidates in this county, but we hope, for the credit of Forsyth, without avail. The true friends of Messrs. Lash and Starbuck, have not deemed it necessary to resort to any thing of the kind, and spurn the idea of even attempting to mislead the people, and would not be guilty of such an act, under any circumstances whatever, as has been intimated. That there was an attempt made, however, secretly to divide the Union party, there is no doubt, and the subject of the repudiation of our State debt was resorted to as the means to accomplish that object. Some, who favored repudiation, did not openly proclaim it, but worked the wires secretly, apparently remaining neutral, but they had their *pimps* at work in the dirty business, themselves avoiding the responsibility.

We have given timely warning to the people to beware of the secret element at work; we have done our duty, and abide the result. We hope to receive the full returns of the County vote before we go to press.

Courts of Oyer and Terminer.

Gov. Holden has issued a special commission to His Honor, Anderson Mitchell, Judge of Courts of Oyer and Terminer, to hold courts in Wilkes, and six other counties beyond the mountains, with the following instructions:

"You will take jurisdiction of cases of wrongs committed by freedmen or free persons of color, or of wrongs committed against them by white persons, freedmen or free persons of color. The laws of N. Carolina do not admit the testimony of freedmen or free persons of color in cases wherein white persons are concerned; and the military authorities will not allow them to be tried in courts that do not admit their testimony. All such cases will therefore be left to be tried by the military courts. Your jurisdiction will extend to all cases of breach of the criminal law of North Carolina by white persons against white persons."

We give below complete returns of the Convention Election in this county, on Thursday. It will be seen that the *true, conservative* Union candidates have been elected in Forsyth. No doubt, many good honest citizens voted against Messrs. Lash and Starbuck, not properly understanding the question at issue, having been influenced by designing men, whilst others could not make up their minds either way. Had the election been held a few weeks later, judging from the changes in opinion which took place within the last few days, the majority of the successful candidates would have been much larger.

But, nobly has Forsyth County given her verdict against repudiation.

The issue presented by the candidates was, shall North Carolina repudiate the war debt or scale it to its real value?—The people have said the State should pay her honest debts and not tarnish her name with the stain of repudiation.

In the election of Messrs. Lash and Starbuck, the people have selected two of the most prominent Union men of the county and men of talents, of whom the county may well be proud, and whose influence will be felt in the Convention.

	Lash.	Starbuck.	Thomas.	Johnson.
Winston,	271	272	113	89
Waughtown,	28	24	46	36
Stafford's,	85	35	27	25
Lewisville,	54	57	19	7
Bethania,	83	82	25	26
Sides',	20	20		
Kernersville,	[illegible]	[illegible]	155	102
Crim's X Roads,	[illegible]	[illegible]	63	54
Matthews',	28	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sedge Garden,	32	32	31	26
	589	590	585	408

President Johnson's Speech.

The speech of President Johnson, published in this paper, in reply to Hon. Wm. H. McFarland of Virginia, (who addressed the President in behalf of a delegation of Southerners, numbering some fifty persons, representing seven States—Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Virginia and Tennessee—who called on the President for the purpose of paying their respects and expressing their confidence in his Administration, and returning thanks for the lenient course he has pursued toward their respective States,) will be read with pleasure and profit. In it he speaks plainly and to the point. He reviews his position before the war, and claims to stand upon the same platform now. The firm and unwavering position taken by the President, as to the sincerity of the South in accepting the issue of the war, will be highly gratifying to the honest masses of the South, who are willing cheerfully to submit to the existing state of affairs, and are ready to re-enter the Union with an honest purpose to support the Constitution and the laws,—recognising the abolition of slavery as a finality.

All the Southern people want, in return, is a reciprocal feeling of sincerity on the part of their Northern brethren; they want all fanatical and extreme *isms* to be crushed out in both sections, and a mutual fraternal feeling to be cultivated among us as of yore.

The disposition in some quarters, of the North, to grind down and humiliate the South, who have shown a disposition to return to their loyalty, is rebuked by the President, and he himself avows that he has no personal animosities against any one south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Such sentiments, coming from the chief Magistrate of the United States, is encouraging, and we should by word and deed show the government that we intend to give it a hearty support. We again bespeak for the speech a careful perusal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods,—Parham & Work, Philadelphia.

Druggists,—Stretch, Bennet & Co., Philadelphia.

Lamps and Lanterns,—S. B. Rowley, Philadelphia.

Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, &c.,—Clarke & Jones, Baltimore.

Executor's Sale.—Will. Flynt.

NO MAIL SUNDAYS.—The Postmaster General has ordered that, on the route from High Point to Salem, the mail service will be, hereafter, six times a week, instead of daily. Therefore, we will have no mail on Sundays, in future, until otherwise ordered.

PARDONS.—Among the list of persons recently pardoned by the President, we notice the names of Judge Pearson of Yadkin County, and W. H. Wheeler, of this place.

DRIED FRUIT.—The dried fruit trade has been very brisk this season. We learn that about six hundred barrels of dried peaches, apples and berries have been shipped North from this place, and the trade not over yet.

☞ For several weeks our columns have been mainly occupied with political matter. Hereafter we will have more space to devote to the news of the day.

☞ The very warm weather of which every body complained in this region of country for several weeks past, was also experienced North and West as far as heard from.

☞ Copy Books, Pass Books, Cap Paper, Carpenter's Pencils, &c., for sale at this office.

☞ In Orange County, Capt. Berry was nominated for the Convention, at a county meeting on the 16th, in place of Wm. A. Graham, who failed to receive his pardon from Washington.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The war between the republic of Paraguay and the empire of Brazil, the Argentine Confederation and the republic of Uraguay is still in progress.

The Daily *Times*, and the *Church Intelligencer*, Charlotte, N. C., have resumed publication.

A new and more general amnesty proclamation, it is rumored, will soon be issued.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 15.—A test vote was taken this morning in the Convention, deciding by fifty eight to thirty-four, against the repudiation of the Confederate States debt.

The Maine elections have gone heavily for the Republicans. Large fires are raging in that State.

Kentucky has gone Democratic by 2,492 in the Congressional vote. The Senate will stand 19 Union and 19 Opposition, and the House of representatives 56 Opposition and 42 Union.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

The 49th Annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of North Carolina met in Christ's Church at Wilmington, on the 13th instant.

The first and second days were consumed in organizing the body and the usual preliminary business.

The Bishop read his address at 10 o'clock on the 14th instant. It was an able and interesting address, urging a re-union with the church of the Northern States, and exhorted the clergy and laity to still greater efforts for the evangelization of the freedmen, &c.

The usual Committees were appointed to act upon the various suggestions contained in the address.

Sept. 15th.—Rev. R. S. Mason, for the Special Committee, submitted the following report:

"The Committee to whom was referred that part of the Bishop's address which relates to the re-union of the Diocese of North Carolina with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, having considered the subject laid before them, beg leave to report that being anxious to maintain the unity of the Church within the borders of the United States, and remembering with satisfaction the entire harmony which formerly existed among the dioceses, they have heard with gratification, the sentiments expressed by the Bishop of this diocese, in regard to re-union, and have received with equal pleasure the cordial invitation which has been extended by the presiding Bishop of the Church in the United States, to the Bishops and dioceses of the South, to return to their places in the General Convention; therefore

Resolved, That the diocese of North Carolina is prepared to resume her position as a diocese in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, whenever, in the judgment of the Bishop, after consultation with the Bishops of the other Southern dioceses (which consultation he is hereby requested to hold), it shall be consistent with the good faith which she owes to the dioceses with which she has been in union during the past four years.

Resolved, That with a view to such contingency, there be four Clerical and four Lay deputies elected to represent this Diocese in the ensuing general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

R. S. MASON, Chm'n.

Rev. A. A. Watson presented a minority report. The reasons assigned were that the majority report seemed to ignore the legislative rights of the clergy and laity in the dioceses which have been in compact with us for the past four years, under the name of Protestant Church in the Confederate States. He maintained that an effort should be made to obtain the consent of a majority of the Bishops and of the dioceses constituting that body.

He then offered resolutions referring the determination of the question of re-union to a consultation of Bishops hitherto in union in the late Confederate States. And if a majority of the Bishops decide favorable to a re-union, they shall be considered competent to take all necessary steps to complete such re-union, &c. After a protracted discussion, the minority resolutions were rejected.

Mr. Hale's substitute was rejected, and the majority report was adopted and delegates elected to the General Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, in October.

Assistant Assessors.

Robert Henry Brodfield, of Lexington, N. C., has been appointed Assistant Assessor for the 2nd Division of this collection district, including Rowan, Davidson and Davie Counties.

Frederick William Ahrens, of Charlotte, N. C., has been appointed Assistant Assessor for the 4th division of this collection district including Mecklenburg, Gaston and Lincoln cos.

Edward Henry Banner, of Mt. Airy, Surry county, has been appointed Assistant Assessor for the 3rd division of this district, comprising the counties of Yadkin, Forsyth, Surry and Stokes.

Martin Luther Gunn and Peter Augustus Frercks, have been appointed U. S. Inspectors of manufactured tobacco, spirits and brandy, for this district.

TO THE PUBLIC.

All Assessments made in this collection district based upon transactions which may have been carried on in Confederate currency, will be estimated as 16⅔ dollars to one of United States currency for the period covering the assessments of the income tax for 1864.

H. H. HELPER,
Assessor 3rd District, N. C.

The Norfolk *Post* of Friday says:

Jefferson Davis was yesterday transferred from his casemate prison to a room in Carrol Hall, in Fortress Monroe. The change was made necessary, owing to the declining health of the late President. Carroll Hall is, perhaps, the most comfortable building in the fort, and instead of being limited to a porthole view of the world, Mr. Davis will now be enabled to survey the entire parade ground from his prison window.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* of the 9th says: "Secretary Chase had a recent interview with the President, when a free interchange of views was had relative to reconstruction policy. The Chief Justice was quite condemnatory of the policy of the President. The parting was not characterized by any particular cordiality."

It is now plain that there will be no war at present with Mexico. An order has been received directing the General Commanding to discharge all the troops not necessary to maintain order in Texas.

President Johnson has declined to interfere with the action of the Southern Bishops. He says they may unite with the Northern Church or not, just as they please.

A communication from Gen. Fry to the Governor states, that Wisconsin has furnished 96,000 troops to the Federal Government, whose terms of service vary from three months to three years. This is about every other one of the arms-bearing population of the State.

STATE ITEMS.

Abandoned Property.—We are glad to be able to state upon reliable information that the President has finally succeeded in making himself and policy understood on the subject of abandoned property, and who is entitled to receive the same back again. We never could conceive how any one capable of reading and understanding the most simple and plain construction of the English language, could have had the slightest difficulty in construing the language used in the amnesty proclamation, bearing upon this subject. It is perfectly plain that all persons who were pardoned by the general provisions of said proclamation, were entitled to their property on application for the same with satisfactory evidence of true ownership. Numbers of such persons, however, have crowded the gates of government agents here and elsewhere, in person and through their attorneys, almost daily, with all the requisite proof of ownership, ever since its issuance, but to no effect heretofore.

We are happy now, however, to announce, to the public, that their applications will receive prompt and favorable attention if made in proper form to headquarters at Raleigh, provided the applicant has been pardoned. The President has sent officers to the different States charged with the special duty of enquiring into the management of this whole affair, and the people may rest assured their property will be delivered up, if they take the proper steps to get it.—*Newbern Times.*

We learn that the Quakers have some misgivings about taking the amnesty oath, because it requires that they shall not only "faithfully support and protect the constitution of the United States," but that they shall "defend it."

We think we can assure them that the words "protect and defend" does not mean to defend with arms. The national and State governments have sanctioned the substitution of money or some other service from members of the Society of Friends, instead of exacting military service. We may well assure them that the government will never be so strict and compulsory with its law abiding citizens. We hope they will feel assured of this, and will take the oath and vote for the men of their choice. All good citizens should give this much sanction and support to the government that protects them.—*Standard.*

Sentence Received.—The sentence of the Military Commission in the case of Miss Tempie Neely has been made known. They find her guilty of man slaughter, but in view of the fact that the shot that killed her servant was fired in defence of her aged mother, they assess the punishment at $1,000 fine. The citizens generally are relieved at this verdict, for through her trying sorrow, Miss Neely has had the warmest sympathy of all the citizens and soldiers. She comes through the fire unscorched. Every one who has ever made their mother's knee the altar of their prayer to God, fully sympathise with the act, and have followed the progress of the trial with anxious minds and hearts. Miss Tempie will return to her home in a few days, where we hope the smiles of friends will lighten up the gloom cast by the shadow of her past dark trouble.

Sal. Banner.

The Western N. C. Railroad.—From the new Superintendent, Capt. S. S. Kirkland, we learn that it is impracticable to run a daily train on the W. N. C. Railroad, from the fact that they have but one passenger car belonging to them, and one passenger car borrowed from the Atlantic Railroad and which is liable to be called for at any time. They are also deficient in other transportation. It is the wish of the Superintendent that there be a daily train and he will lend all his energies to this end. The grading of the road also requires much attention and he is anxious to have as much of it repaired as is possible before the winter sets in. The public can be satisfied that Capt. Kirkland will do all in his power to facilitate their comfort and convenience.—*Salisbury Banner.*

A DIFFICULTY AT CHAPEL HILL.—A friend at Chapel Hill informs us that a rather serious difficulty occurred on the night of the 12th inst., between the negroes of the village and the students of the University. It is represented that the negroes were holding a "secret meeting," and that the students attacked them for the purpose of breaking up the meeting.—A general fight ensued, in which some of the students were pretty badly injured and the negroes roughly handled, pistols and sticks being freely used. The next day the students found that their Society Halls had been defaced and the furniture torn up by the negroes.—It is represented that the students are greatly excited and will not allow a negro to show his head in the campus.

The above is from the Western *Democrat* of the 19th. Several of the students are now in this City awaiting their trial.—*Standard.*

OUTRAGES IN THE WEST.

Within a week or more, we have heard of excesses and outrages committed in the Counties bordering on Tennessee and at some other points, on the quiet inhabitants, by the disbanded men of Col. Kirk's command, deserters and other lawless men.

We have been requested to call public attention to these outrages. A friend writing to us says, "Kirk's men being disbanded have returned home to the various Counties, and uniting with deserters and others, are committing terrible outrages upon our people. It is the Tennessee terror spreading. In Madison, Buncombe, Henderson, Watauga, Wilkes, Alleghany and Yadkin daily violent outrages occur and frequently murders." Many of the citizens are being driven out, while others are determined to resist.

We are under the impression that the attention of Gen. Ruger and Gov. Holden has already been called to this subject, and that prompt measures are being adopted to meet the case fully. The establishment of courts of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of lawless men, we apprehend looks to these outrages, and we trust quiet will soon be restored.—*Daily Sentinel.*

Mail Agent.—Among the recent postal appointments we observe, that Daniel N. Sherwood, of Greensboro', has received the appointment of Mail Agent on the N. C. Railroad.

The Salisbury "*Banner*" is informed that the Headquarters of the District of Western North Carolina, Brev. Brig. Gen. Heath will be removed to Salisbury, Maj. Gen. Kilpatrick having been relieved from the command and ordered to Wilmington.

Chief Justice Chase will preside over the Circuit of the United States Court that embraces the State of North Carolina, as we are reliably informed, and will probably hold Court this fall.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

TROOPS TO BE ENTIRELY WITHDRAWN FROM THE SOUTH.—A Washington telegram gives the following intelligence:

"It is understood here that it is contemplated by the President to entirely withdraw the troops from the South in a short time, leaving the States lately in rebellion to reorganize on the basis of civil government, precisely as they stood before the late war, with the exception of slavery. This policy is said to have arisen through the good sense of the leading Southern men themselves in accepting the present position of affairs, as disclosed in the interview between President Johnson and a considerable deputation of their leading men at the White House the other day. Thus the late slave States will have hardly a soldier left among them, save such as may be required to garrison the several forts, and these, as in the Northern States, will be retained in active service only for the purpose of meeting any emergency that may arise from the action of foreign Powers."

The South Carolina State Convention.—A dispatch has been received at Washington from Columbia, South Carolina, stating that the State Convention assembled on Wednesday, the 13th instant. One hundred members were present. It is regarded as the ablest body ever convened in that State. Resolutions of discontent were offered, and received only five votes, laid on the table, and refused to be printed. The Governor's message strongly sustains the President's reconstruction policy.

Newspapers from Mexico to the 18th ult., are received. They give glowing accounts of the fete Napoleon celebrated throughout the nation on the 15th. The French residents adorned and illuminated their houses; the Emperor Maximilian and the Court attended a religious ceremony at the Cathedral, and the troops were reviewed by Marshal Bazaine. At Chapultepec there was an imperial banquet, at which Maximilian proposed the toast, "To the health of Napoleon!" Marshal Bazaine responding.

Confiscation in Tennessee.—The Memphis Argus of a recent date says:

"We are informed by citizens of Haywood county, Tennessee, that the United States Marshal has just labelled for confiscation the whole property, real and personal, of forty-five or fifty gentlemen residing at or in the vicinity of Brownsville. The Marshal, we understand, took an inventory of the personal property in each case, so as to hold the parties responsible for its safe keeping and forthcoming on the day of trial. Some of the parties had taken the amnesty oath, and all of them have been known as active participants in the late war against the United States."

CONFISCATION AT AN END.

Our readers will no doubt be gratified to learn, as they will upon a perusal of Mr. Chandler's remarks, made yesterday at Dinwiddie Court House, that all confiscation is at an end. Mr. Chandler stated that he had received orders to suspend all confiscations. This is pleasing intelligence to the Southern people, fore-shadowing as it does, a policy on the part of the President, entirely in accordance with the kind, lenient and conciliatory sentiments, so beautifully and gracefully expressed by him a few days since to the large delegation of Southerners who waited upon him, and were introduced by the Hon. Mr. Macfarland, of Richmond.—*Petersburg Express*, 19th inst.

LATER FROM EUROPE—MEETING OF BOND-HOLDERS.

The steamer City of Boston, from Liverpool on the 6th, via Queenstown on the 7th, reached New York on Sunday evening.

The Confederate bond-holders held a meeting in London on the 4th, and debated their prospects.—Some of the speakers even contended that the Federal Government was responsible. A committee was appointed to make inquiries and report at another meeting on the 18th of October. The bonds declined 1 pr. ct.

The Mark Lane Express fears that three-fourths of the English Wheat crop will prove to be in bad condition.

The cattle plague continues its ravages, and is stated to have made its appearance in Ireland in the county of Donegal. The Common Council of London have headed a subscription with a thousand pounds, to compensate persons that have been compelled to kill the diseased animals.

The Mobile Tribune says the entire section of country between Atlanta and Chattanooga, Georgia, is still a mass of ruins, and that the people who once lived there in happiness are now wandering about homeless and almost hopeless.

The Herald alluding to the movements of the blacks of the South in regard to negro suffrage, suspects that Northern radicals are at the bottom of the movement. No doubt of it.

Gov. Slocum has recalled his order opposing Gov. Sharkey's call for the militia. Gov. Sharkey is out in a letter giving a portion of the President's proclamation which sustains the Governor. The troops are preparing to leave the State, and the people rejoice at the idea of the restoration of civil authority.

There are more than 20,000 negroes in Memphis which is more than one-half the entire population.

Henry S. Foote arrived in Cincinnati on the night of the 1st inst., and left for Nashville on Sunday last, to join his family. Mr. Foote is direct from Canada, whence he received permission from the President to return, upon condition not to interfere with the reconstruction policy.

Wade Hampton and other Confederate officers have been elected to the South Carolina Convention. The election went off quietly.

The Maine elections have gone heavily for the Republicans.

The imperialists in Mexico have taken the town of Zongolico, and the inhabitants took the oath of allegiance.

The Grand jury of New York have indicted E. B. Ketchum for his alleged forgeries.

The Republican State Convention of Minnesota adopted resolutions in favor of negro suffrage. The Republican Convention of Wisconsin refused to adopt it.

Another explosion is reported on the North Western Rail Road near Nashville, Tenn., by which many were killed and wounded.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion. Long advertisements in proportion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany the [illegible].

FROM GEORGIA.

By the steamer [illegible], which arrived at Philadelphia on Friday morning from Savannah, we have papers to the 9th. General Steedman has issued the following

IMPORTANT ORDER.

HEADQ'S DEP'T OF GEORGIA,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GEN.,
AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 1, 1865.

Provost Marshal General's Order No. 3.

Information having been received at these headquarters that large numbers of confederate and United States firearms are distributed over the state in the hands of designing persons, and it appearing that the peace of the State, the lives of the citizens, and the security of property are thereby greatly endangered, it is ordered:

First. That within thirty days next hereafter, all such arms of every description, together with all ammunition and munitions of war whatever, now in the hands of private persons, in this State, be turned over to the nearest provost marshal.

Second. That after the expiration of said thirty days, all assistant provost marshals within this department are directed to seize all all such firearms and munitions of war found in the hands of any one within their respective districts, and all persons found with such arms will be arrested and forwarded, with the arms to these headquarters.

Third. Assistant provost marshals are hereby authorized to grant permits to such persons as in their judgment are entitled to them, to retain private arms for sporting purposes, using their utmost discretion to prevent improper persons from enjoying this privilege.

By command of Maj. Gen. Steedman:

C. H. GROSVENOR,
Brevet Brig. Gen. and Prov. Marshal Gen.

The Savannah *Republican*, commenting on this order, says:

"Major General Steedman, having received information *of a certain nature which the interests of the government render it not advisable for us to publish at this time*, has wisely, we think, ordered all arms and ammunition to be turned over to the provost marshals, except in cases where responsible and orderly people have received special permits to retain firearms."

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

All the postal and fractional currency, both that printed in New York and that printed in the Treasury, except the very last issues printed at the Treasury, have been counterfeited.

Nearly all the denominations of the so called "greenback" or "legal tender" notes printed in New York, have been counterfeited or altered to higher denominations, viz:

Ones—both counterfeited and altered to Tens.

Twos—altered to Fifties.

Twenties—counterfeited.

Fifties—counterfeited.

One hundreds—counterfeited.

None of the notes (except fractional) which have been printed in the Treasury, have been counterfeited. The five, six, seven and three-tenths per cent. notes compound interest, notes, &c., have all so far escaped imitation by the counterfeiters. It is only those printed in New York that have been successfully imitated. The currency of the national banks has not yet been counterfeited, notwithstanding the reports to that effect. These notes were designated at the Treasury Department, and executed in New York. When they are executed according to the original design it is believed they, like the five, six and seven and three tenths per cent. notes, will defy the counterfeiter's skill.

Terrible Hail Storm in Maine.—A correspondent of the Bangor Whig writes from Sangerville village, Penobscot county, Me., stating that on Monday last a terrible hail storm came from the southwest about 2 o'clock p. m., accompanied with violent wind. In ten or fifteen minutes it had passed and done the work of destruction. The crops were almost wholly ruined. Wheat, barley, oats and other grain nearly ready to harvest was beaten down, the grain threshed off and the straw broken into shreds. Beautiful fields of corn, in which the town abounded, were almost totally ruined.—The tops of potatoes were fairly mashed to pieces by the icy bullets. Gardens of tomatoes, cabbages, beans, &c., were sorry looking sights. The value of the crops destroyed is very great.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE PROPERTY ALREADY CONFISCATED.—A telegram from Washington says:

"It is stated here, on the very best authority, that President Johnson lately made the important declaration to the Alabama delegation, who complained to him of the blighting effect of the proceedings in confiscation in that State, that no confiscation could take place, or have a legal effect, except after a legal conviction of the parties for treason. If this be true, this decision will have the effect to upset and render null and void every act of confiscation that has been enforced at the South, as in no case have parties been previously tried and convicted of treason.

"It is also stated that Chief Justice Chase has also expressed the same opinion."

James T. Morris, of Petersburg, Va., advertises that he will disinter, pack and deliver to either Express office, in that city, the remains of any soldier buried in or in twenty miles of Petersburg. His price will be liberal, and will guarantee the corpse to go all right to its destination, either, in Zinc Lined Cases or Metalic Cases. The parties giving him information as to farm or place where the body is interred, with name of deceased.

A young lady from Clinton County, Kentucky, who recently gave evidence in the Ferguson trial, informs the Nashville *Dispatch* that between her father's residence and Albany, a distance of four miles, thirty-five houses present an unbroken string of widows, young and old, all of them made so by the guerrilla warfare carried on in that section on both sides.

Treasure recovered from the Rebels.—Washington, September 12.—Captain Jones, of the eighteenth United States infantry, arrived here to-day from Augusta, Ga., by way of New-York, bringing with him eleven hundred pounds of gold and silver bullion, with a small amount of coin in the aggregate [illegible] perhaps $200,000. This was [illegible] by the treasury agents [illegible] of the [illegible] from [illegible] Davis.—Capt. Jones has delivered the money to the treasurer of the United States.

The People's Press.

President Johnson's Late Speech.

Revised Copy.

We have already given our readers a synopsis of the speeches of Mr. McFarland and the President [illegible]. But we desire to [illegible] President Johnson, just as he has expressed himself. We regard his speech on this occasion, as the most full and clear development of his feelings and purposes towards the South, which he has yet made. This spirit in connection with his recent action in the Mississippi case, leaves no doubt in the Southern mind. The sentiments uttered by the President will find a warm response in the entire South. Let us show that we merit the good feelings manifested towards us.

Gentlemen:—I can only say in reply to the remarks of your chairman, that I am highly gratified to receive the assurances he has given me. They are more than I could have expected under the circumstances. I must say I was unprepared to receive so numerous a delegation on this occasion. It was unexpected; I had no idea it was to be so large or represent so many States. When I expressed as I did my willingness to see at any time so many of you as chose to do me the honor to call upon me, and stated that I should be gratified at receiving any manifestations of regard you might see proper to make I was totally unprepared for anything equal to the present demonstration. I am free to say it excites in my mind feelings and emotions that language is totally inadequate to express. When I look back upon my past actions and recall a period scarcely more than four short years ago, when I stood battling for principles which many of you opposed and thought were wrong. I was battling for the same principles that actuate me to-day and which principles, I thank my God, you have come forward on this occasion to manifest a disposition to support. I say now, as I have said on many former occasions that I entertain no personal resentments, enmities or animosities to any living soul south of Mason and Dixon's line, however much he may have differed from me in principle. The stand I then took I claim to have been the only true one. I remember how I stood pleading with my Southern brethren when they stood with their hats in their hands ready to turn their backs upon the United States, how I implored them to stand with me there and maintain our rights and fight our battles under the laws and Constitution of the United States. I think now, as I thought then, and endeavored to induce them to believe, that our true position was under the law and under the Constitution of the Union with the institution of slavery in it; but if that principle made an issue that rendered a disintegration possible—if that made an issue which should prevent us from transmitting to our children a country as bequeathed to us by our fathers—I had nothing else to do but stand by the government, be the consequences what they might. I said then, what you all know, that I was for the institutions of the country as guaranteed by the Constitution, but above all things I was for the Union of the States. I remember the taunts, the jeers, the scowls with which I was treated. I remember the circle that stood around me, and remember the threats and intimidations that were freely uttered by the men who opposed me, and whom I wanted to befriend and guide by the light that led me; but, feeling conscious in my own integrity, and that I was right, I heeded not what they might say or do to me and was inspired and encouraged to do my duty regardless of aught else, and have lived to see the realization of my predictions and the fatal error of those whom I vainly essayed to save from the results I could not but forsee. Gentlemen, we have passed through this rebellion. I say we, for it was we who are responsible for it.

Yes, the South made the issue, and I know the nature of the Southern people well enough to know that when they have become convinced of an error, they frankly acknowledge it, in a manly, open, direct manner: and now in the performance of that duty, or, indeed, in any act they undertake to perform, they do it heartily and frankly; and now that they come to me I understand them as saying that "We made the issue. We set up the union of the States against the institution of slavery, we selected as arbitrator the God of battles, the arbitrament was the sword. The issue was fairly and honorably met. Both the questions presented have been settled against us, and we are prepared to accept the issue." I find on all sides this spirit of candor and honor prevailing. It is said by all—the issue was ours, and the judgement has been given against us, and the decision having been made against us, we feel bound in honor to abide by the arbitrament. In doing this, we do not feel humiliated or degraded, but rather that we are ennobling ourselves by our action; and we should feel that the Government has treated us magnanimously and meet the Government upon the terms it has so magnanimously proffered us. So far as I am concerned, personally I am uninfluenced by no question, whether it affects the North or the South, the East or the West. I stand where I did of old, battling for the Constitution and the Union of these United States. In doing so, I know I opposed some of you gentlemen of the South when this doctrine of Secession was being urged upon the country and the declaration of your right to break up the Government and disintegrate the Union was made. I stand to-day as I have ever stood, firm in the opinion that of a monopoly connected against this country the monopoly must go down and the country must go up.—Yes, the issue was made by the South against the Government, and the Government has triumphed; and the South, true to her ancient instincts of frankness and manly honor, comes forth and expresses her willingness to abide the result of her decision in good faith. While I think that the rebellion has been arrested and subdued, and am happy in the consciousness of a duty well performed, I want not only you, but the people of the world to know that while I dreaded and feared disintegration of the States I am equally opposed to consolidation or concentration of power here, under whatever guise or name, and if the issue is forced upon us, I shall still endeavor to pursue the same efforts to dissuade from this doctrine of running to extremes, but I say let the same rules be applied; let the Constitution be our guide. Let the preservation of that and the Union of the States be our principal aim. Let it be our hope that the government may be perpetual, and that the principles of that government, founded as they are on right and justice, may be handed down without spot or blemish to our posterity. As I have before remarked to you, I am gratified to see so many of you here to-day. It manifests a spirit I am pleased to observe. I know it has been said of me that my sensitives are abnormal, that I had vindictive feelings to gratify, and that I should not fail to avail myself of the opportunities that would present themselves to gratify such [illegible] [illegible] if my [illegible] [illegible] themselves [illegible] would be totally useless. But gentlemen, if I know myself, as I think I do, I know that I am of the Southern people; and I love them and will do all in my power to restore them to that state of happiness and prosperity which they enjoyed before [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] dence led them astray to their own undoing. If there is anything that can be done on my part, on correct principles, on the principles of the Constitution to promote these ends, be assured it shall be done. But let me say to you, that there is no disposition on the part of the government to deal harshly with the southern people. There may be speeches published from various quarters that may breathe a different spirit. Do not let them trouble or excite you, but believe that it is, as it has been, the great object of the government to make the Union of these United States more complete and perfect than ever, and to maintain it on constitutional principles, if possible, more firmly than it has ever before been. Then why cannot we all come up to the work in a proper spirit? In other words, let us look to the Constitution. The issue has been made and decided; then, as wise men,—as men who see right and are determined to follow it as fathers and brothers, and as men who love their country in this hour of trial and suffering—why cannot we come up and help to settle the question of the hour and adjust them according to the principles of honor and justice? The institution of slavery is gone. The former status of the negro had to be changed, and we as wise men, must recognize so patent a fact and adapt ourselves to circumstances as they surround us. [Voices—We are willing to do so. Yes, sir, we are willing to do so.] I believe you are. I believe when your faith is pledged, when your consent has been given, as I have already said, I believe it will be maintained in good faith, and every pledge or promise fully carried out. [Cries—It will.] All I ask or desire of the South or the North, the East or the West, is to be sustained in carrying out the principles of the Constitution. It is not to be denied that we have been great sufferers on both sides. Good men have fallen on both sides, and much misery is being endured as the necessary result of so gigantic a contest. Why, then, cannot we come together and around the common altar of our country heal the wounds that have been made? Deep wounds have been inflicted. Our country has been scarred all over. Then why cannot we approach each other upon principles which are right in themselves and which will be productive of good to all? The day is not distant, when we shall feel like some family that has had a deep and desperate feud, the various members of which have come together and compared the evils and sufferings they had inflicted upon each other. They had seen the influence of their error and its result, and governed by a generous spirit of conciliation, they had become mutually forbearing and forgiving, and returned to their old habits of fraternal kindness, and become better friends than ever. Then let us consider that the feud which alienated us has been settled and adjusted to our mutual satisfaction, and that we come together to be bound by firmer bonds of love, respect, and confidence than ever. The North cannot get along without the South, nor the South without the North, the East without the West, nor the West without the East; and I say it is our duty to do all that in our power lies to perpetuate and make stronger the bonds of our Union, seeing that it is for the common good of all that we should be united. I feel that this Union, though but the creation of a century, is to be perpetuated for all time and that it cannot be destroyed except by the all wise God who created it.—Gentlemen, I repeat, I sincerely thank you for the respect manifested on the occasion, and for the expressions of approbation and confidence, please accept my sincere thanks.

THE INDIANS.

We have advices up to a late period from the Indian Council at Fort Smith. On the 8th inst. Judge Cooley read an address to the Indians, which was responded to by the Cherokees to the effect that they had no power to treat, but would refer any proposition the government would make to their national Council. Responses from other tribes of [illegible] character were made. On Saturday the council was taken up in reading the stipulations to be imposed by the government upon all tribes in the Southwest. The stipulations propose a grand concentration of all Indian tribes into one nation, the territory of which shall be the present Indian Territory, and such other as the government may decide upon. The tribes now living in Kansas are to be removed South, and the south western tribes are expected to compel the Indians of the plains to observe the treaties. The Indians say they understand they were called to meet the late rebel tribes, and renew friendly relations with them, and not to make new treaties, which they are unwilling and unauthorized to do. On Monday replies were made to the propositions presented them on Saturday. All spoke favorably of the policy of the government; and appear anxious to renew their friendly relations with it. Many of them promise their aid in bringing the hostile Indians of the plains to terms.

Modification of the Abandoned Land Order.—General Howard, Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, on Tuesday issued a circular to the Assistant Commissioners making important modifications in previous regulations. It provides that, instead of as previously, all lands and real property in the possession of the Bureau being set apart for the use of loyal refugees and freedmen, only so much of them shall be appropriated to such purposes as are necessary for immediate use. When Assistant Commissioners become satisfied that property in their charge is not abandoned, and that the Government has no title in it, they are to surrender it to the authorized claimant. They are also to use promptness with regard to assisting in the restoration of property to persons pardoned by the President. In another circular, issued by General Howard on Wednesday, he urges on them harmonious action with the Provisional Governors and civil authorities of the Southern States.

Robert Orrick, a colored man, has received the contract to convey the mails between Leesburg and Winchester, Va., at $625 per year. He is said to be the first colored man that ever received a contract of the kind.

Gen. Custis Lee, a son of Robert E. has been appointed Professor in the Virginia Military Institute to fill the chair formerly occupied by General Jackson.

Gov. Hamilton of Texas has called a Convention and adopted the preliminary [illegible].

THE MORMONS.

[illegible] [illegible] of Polygamy—The More Wives, the More [illegible].

[Editorial Correspondence of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

Polygamy introduces many curious cross relationships, and entertwines the branches of the genealogical tree in a manner greatly to puzzle [illegible] as well as to disgust the decent minded. The marrying of two or more sisters is very common. One young Mormon merchant in Salt Lake has three sisters for his three wives. There are several cases of men marrying both mother, widow and her daughter or daughters, taking the "old woman" for the sake of getting the young ones, but having children by all.

BRIGHAM'S FAMILY.

Brigham Young's wives are numberless, at least no one seems to know how many he has; and he has himself confessed to forgetfulness in the matter. The probability is he has from sixteen to twenty genuine or complete wives, and about as more women "sealed" to him for heavenly association and glory. The latter are mostly pious old ladies, eager for high seats in the Mormon heaven, and knowing no surer way to get there than to be tacked on to Brigham's angelic procession. Some of these sealed wives of his are the earthly wives of other men; but lacking faith in their husband's heavenly glory, seek to make a sure thing of it for the future by the grace of gracious Brigham. Down east, you know, many a husband calculates on stealing into heaven under the pious petticoats of his better wife; here the thing is reversed, and women go to heaven because their husbands take them along.

SELF-SUPPORTING WIVES.

In many cases the Mormon wives not only support themselves and their children, but help support their husbands. Thus a clerk or man with similar limited income, who has yielded to the facinations and desires of three or four women, and married them all, makes his home with No. 1, perhaps, and the rest live apart, each by herself, taking in sewing or washing, or engaging in other employment, to keep up her establishment and be no charge to her husband.

BRIGHAM AND HIS TRAVELERS.

When President Young goes on a journey through the territory, on private or public business, he takes a considerable retinue with him, and always a wife and a barber. The former is more his servant than his companion in such cases, however.

His household is said to be admirably managed.

A son in-law acts as commissary, the wives have nothing to do with the table or its supply, and whenever they want new clothes or pocket money they must go to this chief of staff or head of the family bureau. Considering the opportunities, the head of the Church or Latter Day Saints has made rather a sorry selection of women on the score of beauty. The oldest or first is a matronly looking old lady, serene and sober, the youngest and present pet, who was obtained, they say after much seeking, is comely but common looking, despite the extra millinery in which she alone of the entire family indulges. The second president and favorite prophet of the church, Heber Kimball, who in church and the theatre keeps the cold from his bare head, and the divine afflatus in by throwing a red bandanna hankerchief over, is even less fortunate in the beauty of his wives; it is rather an imposition upon the word beauty, indeed, to suggest it in their presence. Handsome women and girls, in fact, are scarce among the Mormons of Salt Lake—the fewer gentiles can show many more of them.

There is no more love lost between the soldiers and the Mormons than between the soldiers and the Indians. The "boys in blue" regard both as their natural enemies and the enemies of order and the Government, and the feeling is cordially reciprocated. There is a provost guard of soldiers at Salt Lake City, but the rent of the building which it occupies is about expiring, and according to a Mormon way of getting rid of an uncomfortable presence, none other is now to be had in its place. Every building singularly happens to be occupied or engaged just now; and the Mormons have evidently hoped to thus drive all these standing menaces and seducers of their women, as they add the soldiers all are, out of the town, and into the camp, two miles distant.

BRIGHAM'S CHILDREN.

Brigham Young's youngest children, as seen in his school, to which we were admitted, look sprightly and bright and handsome, and some of his grown up daughters are comely and clever, but his elder sons give no marked sign of their father's smartness. The oldest Brigham, Jr., is mainly distinguished for his size and strength—he weighs two or three hundred pounds, and is muscular in proportion.—He has now taken one of his wives and gone to England with her on business for the church. The next son, John, is a poor and puny looking fellow, with several wives and an inordinate love for whiskey.—Brigham's dynasty will die with himself.

CHANGE OF BASE NECESSARY.

There is little or no emigration to the Mormons this season, at least not yet.—They have been sending out fresh relays of missionaries and recruiting agents to England and the continent of Europe, and expect great returns next year. On the Sandwich Islands they seem to have established a permanent colony, and to which has just been contributed a new company of about fifty men and women and children from Utah. Some of the gentiles believe this Sandwich Island movement is toward a new and contingent base, and that, if hard pressed by the progress of civilization and the hand of authority, the Mormon leaders will gather up all their available forces and wealth and retreat thither. It is certain that they must make a change of base of one sort or another before long, either in the matter of polygamy or else in the [illegible] of their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Government [illegible] [illegible] give [illegible] [illegible] in their peculiar way, and their revolting institutions, before the progress of population and the diversifications of civilized industry that come along with it.

What it has cost the South.

We take the following from the New York World:

The Albany Journal is expatiating on the misery, losses, destruction and depopulation the South has brought upon itself by the rebellion. Its great source of wealth, the cotton culture, is crippled and nearly destroyed.—Slavery is uprooted. The capital of its banks has been engulfed by investments in the rebel war debt. The proud influence it used to exert in the politics of the Union has been blighted. Its millionaires have become beggars. Its people are clothed hundreds of thousands of them in mourning; other hundreds of thousands in rags. They are smitten in their affections, mortified in their pride, and stung by a sense of their folly. We copy from the Journal the following second hand estimate of losses in life and limb:

The scars which the war has left are terrible. She is mutilated almost beyond recognition.—The following is an estimate by the Raleigh (N. C.) Progress of the numbers of Southern men enlisted and killed or disabled during the rebellion:

States.	*Enlistments.*	*Dead &c.*
Alabama,	120,000	70,000
Arkansas, say	50,000	30,000
Florida,	17,000	10,000
Georgia,	131,000	78,000
Kentucky, say	50,000	30,000
Louisiana, say	60,000	34,000
Mississippi,	78,000	45,000
Missouri, say	40,000	24,000
Maryland, say	40,000	24,000
North Carolina,	140,000	85,000
South Carolina,	65,000	40,000
Tennessee, say	60,000	31,000
Texas, say	93,000	58,000
Virginia, say	180,000	105,900
Total,	1,124,000	660,000

What an appalling record! Six hundred and sixty thousand men dead and disabled.—This is probably far below the truth. And all because of the unhallowed ambition of half a dozen reckless politicians!

Report of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The report of the Assistant Commissioner for North Carolina was to-day received at the Freedmen's Bureau, under date of August 21st. It is stated that the whole number of freedmen and white refugees receiving support, either in whole or in part, from the government amounts to ten thousand persons, of whom more than two-thirds are entirely dependent. Though these figures will appear large, the Commissioner states that they were double two months earlier, when the bureau took complete control. So far as the freedmen's organization extends, its power and influence are felt and apparent. On government farms there is a prospect of making fair crops, while in cases where the lands are exclusively under the control of freedmen there is a decided evidence of bad management. In cases of alleged cruelty to negroes the offenders have been examined and are awaiting trial. The conduct of the owners of plantations in regard to the treatment of their former slaves is represented as variable. In some cases the blacks are treated in a spirit of fairness, but more frequently they are abused and oppressed to a shameful and intolerable degree. The right to punish them is still [illegible] claimed by their employers. And a few assert that they will either have the blacks as slaves or exterminate the whole race. The condition of the blacks in a great number of instances, is equally unfortunate and sinful.—Some are determined to be dependants upon the government continually, while others refuse offers for steady employment, and roam about the country aimless, and many are so full of suspicion that they will assent to no contract, however advantageous.

The Commissioner for the State of Tennessee also reports from Chattanooga, under date of August 26, that he has broken up every contraband encampment in the Eastern part of the State, and that not more than one hundred colored people are drawing rations from the government. East of Chattanooga the freedmen's schools are progressing finely, and in the town of Greenville, the home of President Johnson, the negroes have contributed sixty dollars per month for the maintainance of their teachers.

The Comet is Coming.—Biela's comet, which is now approaching its perihelion, will soon be visible in the heavens. It has rather a long journey to perform, being about one hundred and ten millions of miles distant at present.—On the 1st of November next it will be close to the bright Alpha Pegasi Markab, one of the four bright stars forming the well known square of Pegasus. It then pursues a southerly course, crossing the celestial equator about the middle of December. It then crosses its old path in 1846 near where it separated into two comets. At the end of February, its distance from the earth will be less than twenty millions of miles. The comet's period is about six and three-quarter years. The superstitions are apt to accept these erratic bodies as omens of coming evil. The last time one of them took a peep over the earth people began to prepare for the end of the world. It is a pity that we cannot always have a comet, if this would be the effect. It is likely, however, that this one will be considered as evidence of the approach of the cholera.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

Death of the Largest Land Owner in the United States.—Jacob Strawn, of Jacksonville, Illinois, died suddenly on the 24th ult. Starting in farming and cattle buying at an early age, with a capital of fifty cents in silver, Mr. Strawn came to be the king farmer of the West—his acres spread over almost whole counties, and it was no unusual thing for him to sow a field of wheat or plant corn over a space twice the size of a German kingdom. He had sheep and kine upon a thousand hills, or would have had if the hills had been there, he built pretty much the whole of the village of Jacksonville; he represented his district in the Legislature, where he was noted for direct and available good sense, and in all positions filled the ideal of a good citizen. His "little garden patch" at the time of his death, embraced nearly 25,000 acres, worth at least $1,500,000 without improvements. He was twice married, and leaves seven sons and one daughter. In person, he was a Daniel Lambert, weighing about 350 pounds.

A number of European capitalists, it is stated, are about to come to this country, prepared to make large investments in the United States.

Jeff. Davis and his Visitors.—An officer [illegible] recently had an interview with the rebel ex-president says that Davis is furious at the communications of Hunter and Stephens, whom he accuses of deliberately betraying the southern cause into the hands of the Yankees. "Had those two men," said Jeff, "representing as they did the weak kneed conservative sentiment in the south, stood firm, the southern army would have triumphed." Jeff appears to be perfectly indifferent to his fate; but that does not make the punishment for his crime [illegible] [illegible] him. He told the officer that he had less care upon his mind now, and felt easier than he did when he was president of the confederacy.

A Black Editor's Opinion.—The "Black Republican" is a newspaper in New Orleans, edited by a colored man (a clergyman,) who it would seem from the following does not think that the regeneration of his brethren is to be accomplished by voting and tax-paying. "The colored man and the white man cannot live together in this country, they never will. We have no separate land. The Congress of our nation will give them a place for themselves, for as it was with Abraham and Lot, so it is with us, and the sooner we seek a home for our rising generation, the better it will be for us.—Our final destiny, so far as I can dimly see, is that in three hundred years it will be a rare thing to see a colored man in this country.—Like the Indians our race is destined to become extinct in this country, unless we move ourselves."

NORTHERN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 16, p. m.—The Cotton market is dull to-day. Middlings are quoted at 45, outside price. Yesterday, sales were made at 46½.

Gold has suffered a slight decline, and is quoted at 43.

United States 5-20's 107½ to 107⅞. North Carolina Sixes advanced to 77½.

Money is off in abundance at 5 per cent. on call. Stock houses supply themselves with great facility, and the offerings to them are largely in excess of their wants. In commercial paper there is no change.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

On Wednesday, the 11th day of October next, at the late residence of Leonard Conrad, deceased, I shall sell, at six months credit, all the property belonging to his estate, consisting of

HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP, WHEAT, OATS, FODDER and HAY,

a barrel of fine SYRUP; WHEAT FAN, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, 2 large two horse PLOWS, HARROW; and all his HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, of various kinds, most of which is very good.

Bond and approved security will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WILL FLYNT, *Executor.*

Sept. 19th, 1865.—7:2t.

AARON STRETCH. JOSEPH S. BENNETT.

Stretch, Bennett & Co.

(*Successors to Peter T. Wright & Co.*)

Wholesale Druggists,

No. 609, Market Street,

Sept. 23, 1865.—7:4m. PHILADELPHIA.

WM. M. PARHAM. ROBT. S. WORK.

G. F. PRITCHARD,

from North Carolina, with

PARHAM & WORK,

Importers, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods,

No. 51 North Third Street,

Between Market and Arch,

Sept. 23, 1865.—7:1m. PHILADELPHIA.

CLARKE & JONES,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Refined Candy,

and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Sardines, Cigars, &c.

No. 20 Light Street, Baltimore.

Sept. 23, 1865.—7:2m.

S. B. ROWLEY,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

KEROSINE OR COAL OIL LAMPS AND LAMP TRIMMINGS

of every variety.

Chandeliers, Brackets, Harps, Chimneys, Globes, Reflectors, Wick, Shades, &c.

RAILROAD, HAND, SIGNAL STATION AND DARK LANTERNS,

of every description, for Railroad and Vessel use.

No. 24 South Fourth Street,

Between Market and Chestnut,

Sept. 23, 1865.—7:2m. PHILADELPHIA.

DRIED FRUIT.

I AM in the Dried Fruit Trade, and anxious to buy any quantity of Dried Fruit, and will pay the highest Market price for pealed Apples, pealed and unpealed Peaches, Blackberries, Pears, Cherries and Plums.

I have on hand quite a fair stock of GOODS, and intend to keep up a supply. Will pay *Groceries, Iron, Salt, Coffee, Sugar or Cotton as well as Dry Goods, and also a little CASH, if necessary.*

FLAX SEED.

I am now also prepared to buy Flax seed, and will pay the highest market price. I expect to have constantly on hand a supply of good Liverpool Salt to barter for Seed. E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, Sept. 9, 1865.—tf

[illegible]

BANK NOTES, and Notes on the Greensboro Mutual Insurance Company. I will pay Cash, or exchange Bacon or Cotton Yarn.

Sept. 16—tf G. W. WHEELER.

NOTICE.

A NUMBER of good HORSES for Sale.

Sept. 16—tf G. W. WHEELER.

Powder for Sale.

Shoot the Squirrels and save your Corn.

I HAVE received and have now for sale Good Rifle Powder, and expect in a few days a good lot of Shot, Lead, Caps and Powder. E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, Sept. 9, 1865.—tf

Bank Notes Bought.

I WILL buy Bank Notes on the North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia Banks, and will also buy Specie. [illegible] VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 2, 1865.—tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

6th Collection District, Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 1st, 1865.

AGREEABLY to instructions from the Internal Revenue Office, I have re-divided this Collection District into Divisions as follows: 1st Division to include Anson, Union, Cabarrus and Stanly counties; 2d do. Rowan, Davidson and Davie; 3d do. Yadkin, Forsythe, Stokes and Surry; 4th do. Mecklenburg, Gaston and Lincoln; 5th do. Catawba, Iredell and Alexander; 6th do. Wilkes, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga; 7th do. Cleaveland and Rutherford and Polk; 8th do. McDowell, Burke and Mitchell; 9th do. Yancy, Madison, Buncombe, Henderson and Haywood; 10th do. Transylvania, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee and Clay.

I will consider the application of any loyal, energetic, business man, who may reside inside the [illegible], as Assistant Assessor of the same: provided, he can take and subscribe the following oath prescribed by act of Congress, July 1862:

I, _____ of _____ County of _____ and State of _____ do solemnly _____ that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further _____ that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

_____ and subscribed before me, this _____ day of _____ A. D. 1865.

All applicants must write their christian name or names in full, otherwise they will not receive notice.

All persons who were doing any business in this district on the 30th day of May, 1865, for which a license is required, will be assessed from the 1st day of May, 1865. All persons who have commenced any business, for which a license is required since the date of the establishment of the district, to wit: the 30th day of May, 1865, will be assessed from the date of commencement of said business.

Any person, firm, company, or corporation, desiring to engage in, prosecute or carry on any trade, business, or profession in this district must first obtain a license therefore provided by law.

Especial attention is directed to section 53 to 70, to 71 to 78, and 116 to 123, inclusive of the internal revenue act approved June 30th, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3, 1865, relative to spirits, ale, beer, and porter, and licenses.

The necessary blank applications prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for licenses can be had at my office.

No manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars, nor distilled spirits, brandy or wine, can be shipped out of the district unless in accordance with law.

The income tax for 1864 will be assessed in this district.

H. H. HELPER, *Assessor.*

[illegible]

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

Sterling, Campbell & Albright,

PUBLISHERS,

And Dealers in Books, Stationery, &c., *GREENSBORO', N. C.,*

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